



By A. B. Neale.  
Hill City, Kan., Aug. 10.—Go where you will add the rumble of a coming revolution in the farming methods of the central belt can be heard. The old bit-and-mule, team-and-famine conditions that have prevailed are to be succeeded by a continuous era of good crops. This is no idle dream.

In this revolution, cultivation is the watershed, and H. W. Campbell, farmer and student of soils, and soil culture, is the leader. There are others who have been thinking and working along these lines also, in the semi-arid or short grass country.

This semi-arid belt extends from the Canadian border southward through the Dakotas, eastern Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, and includes the western halves of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and parts of Texas and has an area of a quarter million square miles. The average rainfall varies from 12 inches on the western to 18 inches on the eastern border; never enough to moisten the soil deeper than three or four feet. Below this depth, until the underground sheet of water is reached, the soil in most places is practically dry and hard. There is no store of moisture ready to be drawn up by capillary attraction within reach of plant roots, as in the humid sections. The only thing that can be done is to preserve carefully every drop of rainwater and keep it where the plant can reach it. This is what the Campbell system of farming does.

Demonstration in Kansas.  
Mr. Campbell has been working on his system of farming for the short-grass country for several years. He demonstrated on his own land in Nebraska that it was a success, and others began to note it. Five years ago J. P. Pomeroy, of Colorado, induced him to start a model farm on this system on land owned by Pomeroy in Graham county, Kansas, where the average rainfall is about fifteen inches. The location selected is a high ridge near Hill City that had been farmed for fifteen years, yet never produced a paying crop prior to 1905.

The results have been marvelous. In the five years not less than forty bushels of wheat per acre have been harvested annually, while the average of Graham county for the same years has been less than thirteen bushels per acre.

Except along the streams, the growing of trees had been thought impossible in Graham county, yet on this high ridge Campbell's system has produced trees that would be a credit to any country in the given length of time. Elms and soft maples, cherries, apples, peaches, plums and other fruit trees are thriving as though in the fertile river bottoms of Illinois.

Instead of a high ridge in a half desert country.

What Does It Do?  
Cultivation did it all. Not a drop of water was applied artificially to these fields. There is none within reach to apply. The soil is plowed as early as possible the summer before the crop is to be planted. Within four or five hours after plowing, what is known as a packer is run over the ground. This packer, designed by Mr. Campbell, consists of a series of wheels, with wedge-shaped, instead of flat rims, mounted on an axle, and packs the soil laterally instead of vertically. This is to leave no large air spaces in the lower part of the furrow, out the surface loose. Every few weeks thereafter until seeding time the field is gone over with a harrow that moves by faces the surface, forming a dust blanket that prevents the moisture in the soil from rising and evaporating. If it should rain, this dust blanket is used at once to form another. In this way every drop of water is stored up and covered in put in ideal condition for seeding.

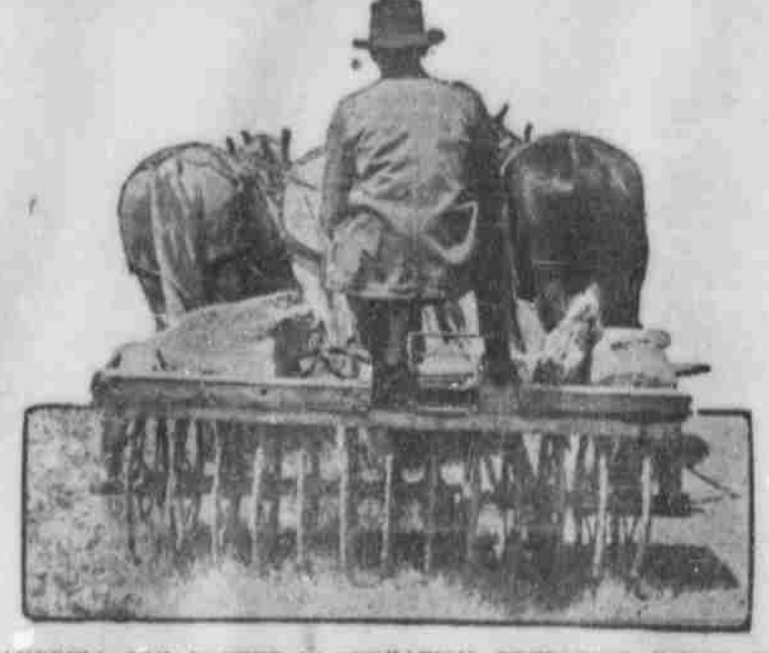
This is caused by the improved soil and moisture conditions.

In the spring of this year the wheat is harvested twice by a specially devised spring tooth harrow. This cultivates the young plants and forms a soil mulch to prevent evaporation.

At least once in three years the soil is allowed to lie idle through the summer, being plowed early and summer followed. In this way a supply of moisture is stored up for the coming crops. This only gives two crops in three years, but the farmer only has the expense of seedling and harvesting two crops, besides saving half or more of the seed. Also, and very important, too, is the use of a crop every time he sows.

Good for Orchards.  
The same method can be applied to all crops. With trees, the ground is cultivated thoroughly, but no other crop is sown. Orchards and four or five other crops are sown in summer.

Here and there the thinking farmer are taking half of this new method in some extent. The one-man farmer will soon adopt the system.



CAMPBELL SOIL PACKER IN OPERATION, PREPARING EARTH TO HOLD MOISTURE.

Produces a Yield.  
One of the most notable things in growing wheat by this method is that only thirty pounds of seed are sown per acre. The ordinary methods require 50 to 75 pounds of seed in the semi-arid belt, while in the humid sections 50 to 120 pounds are sown. On the Pomeroy model farm as many as 25 stacks of wheat have been counted as coming from one grain of seed.

tem entirely. The careless fellow has no business in the semi-arid belt. The treeless plains will labour in trees, yielding luscious fruits, shade from the burning summer sun, and shelter from the piercing winter blasts. Lands that have been considered uninhabitable will become regions of happy and prosperous homes. All the result of understanding how to take advantage of nature's conditions.

## COSTS \$20,000 A DAY; WAS RUN ANY OLD WAY

"FARMER" WILSON WOULD TAKE THE STUMP AND LEAVE THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO RUN ITSELF.



By Glison Gardner.  
Special correspondence to The Citizen.  
Washington, Aug. 10.—The overhauling which has begun in the department of agriculture will be sure to develop other irregularities, if not grafts.

The trouble with the department of agriculture is lack of executive control. It has been running for a number of years with scarcely any regulation. Spending yearly upward of \$5,000,000, the big specific bureau of which it is made up have had practically no regulation or oversight.

Secretary Wilson is a man of undoubted integrity. He is not a good executive. His chief lieutenant, up to June 24, 1904, Assistant Secretary Jos. H. Brigham, rendered him no efficient aid in this regard. Col. Brigham was appointed for political reasons by President McKinley. It is an open secret that in the position of assistant secretary of agriculture he was only in the way.

Secretary Wilson was often away from Washington. During campaigns and for a considerable period before and after, it has been his custom to take the stump among the farmers. In fact, it has come to be an almost recognized part of his official duties to travel about the country, addressing granges and farmer organizations. During the short periods when he was

In Washington he could not get into very close touch with the big departmental bureau. Secretary Wilson has favored the department in a benevolent and kindly way, and has let things run under a loose rein.

But the danger and the weakness arises from the fact that everything depends on the personal integrity of the men who chance to be at the head of the various bureaus. Even in their expenditure of money they were not required to make any detailed or full reports to the secretary.

Along with the growth and independence of the big bureaus there arose jealousies among the various bureau heads and these jealousies resulted in enmity as to the doings of the various bureaus. The big bureau, finding that an appropriation of half a million might be made to fight the cotton boll weevil, and wanting that sum for themselves, would work and lobby against the plant breeding bureau, or vice versa, for fear the other scientists might be the ones selected to expend that money.

The weakness in the office of assistant secretary of agriculture has been marked. A year ago Col. Brigham died, and after the office had been vacant for several months, the president appointed Prof. William Hays of Minnesota State university

department of agriculture, to that position. Prof. Hays is young and has vigor and experience.

### CASAGE NOT SO GREAT AS AT FIRST REPORTED.

Since the excitement has quieted down a little, it is found that the flood damage at Carlsbad was not nearly so bad as at first reported. The electric light company may be able to resume business in a few days, and the damage to the company is believed to be not more than one hundred dollars. The county bridge, which was reported gone, still stands with but slight damage to the approaches. The rain did ten times more good than harm in the Pecos valley.

### BROWNS ARE ONLY TEASING

THE TEAM IS ALSO GETTING THE WORST OF IT FROM THE UMPIRE, BUT CAN THIS DEFEAT THEM ALWAYS?

It rained at Clifton yesterday and the game between the Browns and Morrell was postponed. Clifton and the Browns will cross bats today and they will be given a chance at Morrell's mound tomorrow. On Sunday the Browns will play two games, one with Clifton and one with Morrell.

They will return to El Paso for two games with the Browns of that city, and will be home about Friday of next week.

In a letter to Manager Houston, French who is captain of the Browns on their tour, said that they were getting the worst of it from an unfair umpire, but there was a prospect of having the erroneous knight of the deceiver removed and that the Browns still had a good chance of carrying away a shining number of the series at Clifton. This letter was written, however, just after the Browns were defeated by Morrell by a score of 7 to 4 and before the 1 to 6 game with Clifton. Mr. French may have changed his mind since then.

The games at Clifton are being played on grounds with a short fence and one by over the fence for Morrell on Tuesday resulted in four runs. French says that if "Billy" Pettus were down there he would get a home run every time he went to bat. League rules prevail at Clifton.

### RUSSIA'S REPLY READY FOR DELIVERY TOMORROW.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11.—The Russian reply is practically already completed and will be handed by Mr. Port to Baron Komura tomorrow morning. Mr. Wilson is tomorrow will be handed by Mr. Port to Baron Komura of this fact, and an official call for a meeting of the conference at that hour has been issued.

White explained this morning to the Associated Press correspondent that he had written his reply during the night in Russian, and the secretaries are now engaged in translating it into French and English.

White took occasion to deny the current report that the answer had been dictated from St. Petersburg. He explained his powers were such that it was not necessary for him to draw instructions from St. Petersburg or Petrohoff.

## NEW MEXICO'S LAND HELD IN BIG TRACTS

### William E. Curtis Says Its Admission as a State is Retarded by Extensive Grants Under One Control—Settlement is Kept Back.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.  
(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Albuquerque, N. M.—One of the most serious objections to the admission of New Mexico to the Union is that a considerable portion of the territory is held in large tracts by corporations and individual owners. Nearly all of the available water is also taken up, which gives the men who hold it the control of the pasture land for leagues around them, and thus shuts out immigration and retards development. The Maxwell grant, which included 1,350,000 acres, as I wrote you the other day, has been largely cut up and sold, but several other large bodies of land quite as important are being held for speculative prices by the owners. These grants were made in colonization companies and individuals of influence by the government of Mexico, before its independence, and by the latter government after independence, to reward public servants and military heroes for their services, to promote colonization and to enrich the favorites of persons in power. After the annexation of New Mexico to the United States, the grants were confirmed by our congress and others by the courts. Finally a special tribunal was appointed for the purpose of investigating all claims of this sort and determining the titles to all disputed lands in New Mexico and Arizona. That court is Governor Otero sitting in his own right, and he has completed his work and has gone out of existence, leaving no opportunity for litigation as to the ownership of land in the territories. Enormous tracts were confirmed to individuals, who had paid little or nothing for them, but they claimed to have been the original owners. The Big Grants flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south. The Big Grants flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south.

The next largest tract is Pablo Montoya grant, better known as the Big Ranch, comprising about \$50,000 acres and owned by the Waddingham family, a widow and several children, living in Boston. One of the daughters is the wife of Chief Justice Mills of the New Mexico. The property originally belonged to a Spaniard, who received it as a reward for military services. His heirs sold it to Mr. Waddingham, a Yankee pioneer. It is an unusually valuable tract of land, because it has so much water upon it. It is intersected by mountain streams, which never dry. They are not only good for cattle, but furnish plenty of water for irrigation. The entire grant is fenced, and there are no squatters living upon it. In fact, that adds much to the peace of mind of the manager, Judge Stoddard of Boston, who is the administrator and trustee of the Waddingham estate. He has about 30,000 head of cattle and 15,000 head of sheep, and 60,000 acres are under cultivation, chiefly in wheat, alfalfa and Indian corn. It is leased to 200 or 300 different tenants, who work it on shares. The family have built a large and comfortable ranch house, which is surrounded by various office buildings, corals, store houses and stables. There are more than 300 men on the pay roll.

The Victorio Land and Cattle Company, a stock corporation, controlled by the Haggin brothers, William Victorio, H. A. Jastro, and other California men, own two large tracts with 452,000 acres in one and 192,000 acres in the other, granted to Pedro Armendariz by the Spanish government in 1891. It was confirmed by congress many years ago, and has since been entirely fenced in. This tract is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the southwest. The Rio Grande flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south.

Senator Elkins and Judge Catron have secured a title to the Tierra Ancestral grant of 515,000 acres, which is one of the richest mineral sections in the territory. It abounds in gold, silver and copper, and has large deposits of iron and coal, together with several very valuable tracts of timber. The mineral deposits are being worked by the Catron family, and the Catrons are looking out for the future. The Catrons are looking out for the future. The Catrons are looking out for the future.

The government has received large tracts of forest in different parts of the territory, which will insure the safety of many of the most important streams and preserve from vandalism some of the great natural wonders of the territory. The serenas are being stocked with trout, black bass and other fish, not only by the fish commission at Washington, but also by the Santa Fe railway company, which as a purely business matter, is spending large sums of money every year to protect the game and increase the fish in the forests and streams of New Mexico. It has recently stocked several small streams with over 2,000 new speckled trout from the hatchery of Colorado. The game laws are being strictly enforced, and New Mexico will soon become a fisherman's paradise.

Zona is a little Navajo girl who loves animals. Mr. Crandall, superintendent of the Indian school at Santa Fe, where Zona is being taught domestic science and the arts of civilization, told us that she made friends with all the beasts and fowls and insects on the place; that she seemed to have a hypnotic influence over horses, cows, chickens and other livestock, and that she handled snakes without fear or harm, and carries beetles around in her pockets. She "was fairly crazy," he said, for the company of brute creation. And yet, he told us, the child had never owned a pet. She had always been surrounded by love and cordial other people's animals.

Zona is 8 years old, a sturdy, square built, earnest little girl, who steps firmly in her coarse, little shoes, and wears a big blue sun bonnet that almost hides her face. Her eyes are big and round and brown, her skin is darker than people consider good, and her fingers were very dirty when we saw her, because the matron said she had been digging in the dirt for bugs—a habit they have not been able to break her of. Little Zona, as a rule, did not care for bugs, but she was very fond of them when we saw her, because the matron said she had been digging in the dirt for bugs—a habit they have not been able to break her of. Little Zona, as a rule, did not care for bugs, but she was very fond of them when we saw her, because the matron said she had been digging in the dirt for bugs—a habit they have not been able to break her of.

When I asked her what kind of a pet she preferred, she blushed and whispered softly: "A dog or a goat!"

When we drove back to town, Tracy Simpson of Chicago, a young man of great energy and determination, started on a relentless hunt for a dog, and had quite an interesting experience. It is always his desire to succeed, and on this occasion he was more determined than usual. He was bound to get a pup of some kind for Zona.

whether he bought, begged or stole it. He met some boys on the plaza and inquired if they knew of anyone who had a dog for sale. They treated him with scorn. He went to the hotel, with no better results he inquired at several stores and stopped in a newspaper office to examine the advertisements, but all in vain. Nobody had dogs to sell or give away. Then he determined to kidnap one, and, of course, ran straight up against a policeman. That suggested a possible alliance, offensive and defensive, and in a diplomatic manner he began to inquire as to the number and character of the dogs in the city of Santa Fe. The policeman immediately consented that he was not posted on the subject, and disclosed the fact that the town marshal performed the duties of pound master and was authorized to seize, restrain and, if necessary, exterminate all offensive members of the dog persuasion, in Santa Fe. Mr. Simpson inquired where that important official could be found, and, overtaking him, entered into negotiations for the only dog in the pound. It was a mongrel cur—a maverick, and a stranger in town. The marshal did not know where he came from, or why he had come to Santa Fe, but offered to sell him for \$2. Mr. Simpson thought that was too much, and proposed 50 cents for the animal. After prolonged negotiations a compromise was reached. Mr. Simpson paid the marshal a dollar and walked off with the dog, which he carried to the Indian school and presented to Zona. The young woman was overjoyed with her pet, and she could scarcely realize her own happiness.

The next morning Superintendent Crandall telephoned that Zona was the happiest girl in New Mexico; that she had washed the dog, and combed his hair, had slept with it, taken it to the breakfast table in the morning, and had named it "Santa Fe Curtis."

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

### HEAD OF INSURANCE PROBE IN NEW YORK



GENERATOR W. W. ARMSTRONG, OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

At the head of the New York state legislature to conduct a sweeping investigation of the general insurance situation in the Empire State, including the Equitable Life Assurance Society affair.

Senator Armstrong is now serving his fourth consecutive term in the upper house of New York state legislature. He is regarded as one of the most fearless and independent republicans, and one of the really strong men of the senate.

### TO THE PUBLIC

In reply to the unprovoked, malicious, vicious and every way outrageous attack upon me in the Morning Journal, I wish to say that of the pretended interview with me contained therein, there is not a word of truth in all of it, except the one clause in which I say: "I'll admit that I did see the reporter at that time and place." The entire remainder of the so-called interview never took place. It was made out of whole cloth. As to the second editorial about me this morning, I think for the present, it may be left to the judgment of all fair minded citizens. Below will be found the affidavit of Mr. S. E. Newcomer, who was present this morning when I asked the business manager of the Journal if he stood for the interview, as published this morning, he being present at the time the alleged second interview took place.

GEORGE P. LEARNARD.

Testimony of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, ss:

S. E. Newcomer, of lawful age, being first duly sworn upon his oath, says that Mr. George P. Leeward and Mr. R. R. Haddrell, manager of the Albuquerque Morning Journal, entered his store this morning, purchased a morning paper of August 12, and immediately began to discuss a certain interview purporting to have been an interview of Mr. Leeward, and when questioned as to the truth of said interview, Mr. Haddrell said he would not stand for that, referring to certain clauses in said interview, and admitted that he did not want to be held responsible for the entire interview.

S. E. NEWCOMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) M. R. HICKEY, Notary Public.

### SANTA FE TRAINS ARE AGAIN ON TIME

Trains Nos. 2 and 8 of yesterday, and train No. 3 of this morning, and train No. 8 of this evening, will arrive between the hours of 8:20 and 8:50 tonight.

The washout west of Needles, Cal., has been repaired and trains are expected to be running on schedule by tomorrow.

No. 4 tonight, is reported on time. Trains Nos. 1 and 7, from the east, are also reported on time.

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**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Gilmore, deceased, has filed his final report in the Probate Court of Bernalillo county, Territory of New Mexico, and asked that his said report be approved and he discharged as such administrator.

That the Judge of said court has fixed Monday, September 18th, A. D. 1905, at which time any objections to the approval of said report and the granting of said discharge will be heard.

M. P. STAMM, Administrator of Estate of Mary E. Gilmore, deceased.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**  
Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.  
John A. Henry, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Elizabeth W. Conrad, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

**Notice of Publication.**  
To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:  
This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block five (5) of the Brownwell & Lall's Highland Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.  
W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
First publication, August 12, 1905.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**  
Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.  
John A. Henry, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Sallie E. Ganoes, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

**Notice of Publication.**  
To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:  
This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block twenty-one (21), of the Brownwell & Lall's Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.  
W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
First publication, August 12, 1905.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**  
Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.  
John A. Henry, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Halle Burke, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

**Notice of Publication.**  
To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:  
This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to the east half of Lot eight (8) and all of lot nine (9), in block twenty-three (23), of the Brownwell & Lall's Highland Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.  
W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
First publication, August 12, 1905.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**  
Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.  
John A. Henry, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
William J. Morgan, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

**Notice of Publication.**  
To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:  
This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to all of Block "7" of the County Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.  
W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
First publication, August 12, 1905.

**ASSAULTS A GIRL AND IS BURNED AT THE STAKE.**

Sulphur Springs, Texas, Aug. 11.—A negro charged with assaulting the daughter of a negro was burned at the stake today. The crime was committed early this morning. The towns were alarmed about an hour earlier, the country was scoured and the negro finally captured. He was taken to the court house square, chained to a stake and burned before an immense crowd of excited citizens. The name of the negro was Tom Williams. He admitted that he had assaulted the girl. Little resistance was made by the officers.

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